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ANNUAL MEETING, APRIL, 1883.

The Annual Meeting was held on Thursday, April 12, at 3 o'clock P.M.; the President, the Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, in the chair.

The Recording Secretary *pro tempore* read the record of the last meeting, which was approved.

The Librarian and Cabinet-keeper reported the gifts to the Society's collections during the last month. Among them was a sketch of Massachusetts or Arrow-head Hill in its former state, from Miss E. S. Quincy.

The PRESIDENT then spoke as follows :—

I have been reminded, Gentlemen, and it may be interesting for us all to remember to-day, that this is the fiftieth anniversary of our original occupation of this building as a Society.

At the Annual Meeting in April, 1833, the Treasurer, who was then our late President, Hon. James Savage, reported that, between the 6th of November and the 11th of April, he had received from subscriptions the full sum of \$5,000, "to assist in obtaining the secure and convenient situation in which the Society now is assembled." These words of Mr. Savage, "in which the Society now is assembled," leave no doubt that the Annual Meeting of 1833 was held, and held for the first time, in this building. The Annual Meeting of that year, under the By-laws as then existing, fell on the 25th of April, thirteen days later in the month than it has come under our present rules this year, but that can hardly change the anniversary character of this occasion.

The list of subscribers, as reported by Mr. Savage at that meeting, is printed in the earliest volume of our Proceedings. It contains the names of no less than sixty-four of the principal citizens of Boston and its vicinity, who united in contributing sums from \$10 up to \$300 in making up the amount required for the purchase of a small part of this building, of which we now own the whole, though still subject to a considerable mortgage.

Of those subscribers many more than half were not members of the Society; for our Society was then limited by its charter to sixty resident members in all. Not one of the subscribers is now living. Nor, indeed, is there a single member of the Society of that day now left. The present senior member of the Society, by date of election,—as I have

the best reason for remembering, — was chosen in 1839, six years later. Judge Davis was then, in 1833, the President; Mr. Savage the Treasurer; the Rev. Dr. Charles Lowell the Corresponding Secretary, having just succeeded the Rev. Dr. Abiel Holmes in that office; while Dr. Gamaliel Bradford had succeeded Dr. Lowell as Recording Secretary; and Joseph Willard had become Librarian, in place of James Bowdoin, who had recently died.

Those were our days of small things. Seventeen members only were present at that Annual Meeting, fifty years ago, and that was an exceptionally large attendance for the period. A stated assessment of \$2 per annum on each member, and an occasional extra assessment of \$1.50, were the principal resources of our treasury, in connection with the sales of our published volumes of Collections.

But I will not dwell longer on these anniversary reminiscences. I have said enough to justify me in congratulating you on the improved condition in which we find ourselves to-day, and in giving expression to our hearty acknowledgments to God and man for the prosperity in which we enter upon another year, — the fifty-first since we began to occupy this building, the ninety-second since our Society was originally founded.

We have special cause for satisfaction and gratitude on this occasion, in a birthday-gift, if I may so style it, which I shall presently announce. Before doing so, however, I must not fail to notice briefly the death of one of our most distinguished foreign Corresponding Members.

The London "Punch," which is hardly more notable for its telling, though sometimes truculent, jests upon the living, than for its occasional poetic tributes to the distinguished dead, devotes a conspicuous corner, in its number for March 17, to the following brief but comprehensive and just impromptu: —

"JOHN RICHARD GREEN,
Author of 'A Short History of the English People,'
Died at Mentone, March 8, 1883,
at the age of 45.

"Enough for one brief life, the toil, the glory,
So to have told our stirring English story
That ears of Englishmen most gladly listen,
That eyes of English youth will glow and glisten.
Yet all must grieve, gay stripling or grave sage,
Robbed by o'er-hasty Death of many a noble page."

You will all agree with me, Gentlemen, that not Englishmen only have gladly listened to that stirring English story,

and that not Englishmen only will grieve for the early death of its accomplished author. Nowhere have his volumes been more highly appreciated than in our own land. English history, as far as he told it, almost to the very end of his four volumes, is, after all, only the introduction to our own history; and no English historian has been more generally accurate, just, and respectful in his treatment of the American colonies than he has been. I had some most agreeable personal experience of his eagerness to correct any mistakes he had made in his work, when it was originally published in a single volume. A note to me dated July 11, 1875, — which I shall preserve with the autographs of Hallam and Macaulay, — speaks of his being at the very moment engaged in revising his work for a library edition, and welcomes every suggestion of mistake. "It will be," he says, "a reprint, but with large additions and (I am sorry to have to confess it) the correction of a great many very careless blunders." Not many English historians, or American ones either, have been so honorably ready to confess or correct their blunders, and his example in this respect is as wholesome as it is rare. But he had larger claims on the respect and admiration of all who are interested in historical studies. He was a faithful, conscientious, dispassionate student, — working on hopefully and unweariedly under the greatest discouragements of failing health, — who combined a marvellous fondness and faculty for research, with a singular luminousness and felicity of diction and description, and who rendered history readable, attractive, and popular, without sacrificing truth either to prejudice or to the picturesque. In this respect he may almost be said to have created a new era in historical literature. He certainly has furnished a model which it is to be hoped will find many followers at home and abroad.

For some years a resident fellow of Oxford, and afterward a parish priest of the English church, he had acquired the warm regard and confidence of such men as the late lamented Archbishop Tait, who made him for a time his librarian at Lambeth, and of the admirable Dean Stanley, who spoke to me of him once with the warmest personal interest and affection. Meantime, he dedicates his volumes to his "two dear friends, Edward Augustus Freeman and William Stubbs," whom he was proud to recognize as "his masters in the study of English history." With such masters he could not fail in whatever pertained to the most diligent and devoted investigation. He had recently published a very careful and com-

pact little account of what he entitled "The Making of England," and he has left in the hands of the publishers an almost completed sequel to that volume, under the proposed title of the "Conquest of England." What treasures might we not have hoped for, had his life been spared!

He was elected a Corresponding Member of this Society in November, 1876, and his letter of acceptance was announced at our Annual Meeting in 1877. We shall all sympathize with our English friends in their grief at his early death, counting it one of the greatest losses which the historical literature of the English language could have sustained.

I turn lastly to the more welcome privilege of informing the Society of a substantial contribution to our funds. I can tell its story in no way so appropriate as by reading the following letter which reached me a few days ago:—

BOSTON, March 23, 1883.

HON. ROBERT C. WINTHROP,

President of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

DEAR SIR,— You know how my dear husband, the late Richard Frothingham, to the very last, valued his connection with the Massachusetts Historical Society, and how many of its members were his old and dear friends.

To his memory, and to aid the Society in extending its honorable work, I give the Massachusetts Historical Society the enclosed certificates of Stock, and also the plates of my husband's historical works: "Siege of Boston," "Life and Times of Joseph Warren," and "Rise of the Republic."

With great respect,

VRYLENA FROTHINGHAM.

The certificate of stock enclosed in this letter covers a round sum of \$3,000 at the least; while the plates, besides being interesting memorials of our late valued associate, may be of considerable pecuniary aid to us from time to time. But the gift will be valued by us all far above any moneyed equivalent, from its associations with one whom we all esteemed and respected so highly, and whose name has so many titles to our affectionate remembrance. As one of our most devoted and loyal members, and our faithful Treasurer for thirty years, and still more as one who will always be looked to as an authority on some of the most interesting and important scenes in our State and country, he has secured for himself an enviable place on our records and in our hearts. In turning over, within a few days past, some letters from Washing-

ton Irving, in connection with the recent commemoration of his centennial birthday, I found him writing to me in 1853, while he was engaged on his own admirable "Life of Washington": "I have heretofore consulted Frothingham's 'History of the Siege of Boston,' about which you speak. It merits the character you gave it, as being the best thing written about the Bunker Hill period." Thirty years have passed away, but I remember, as if it were yesterday, how greatly gratified our friend was, when I read Irving's letter to him at the time. Nothing need be added to such praise from such a source.

Let me only submit the following Resolution, under the authority and instruction of the Council:—

Resolved, That the best thanks of the Massachusetts Historical Society be presented to Mrs. Richard Frothingham for her generous gift of three thousand dollars to our funds, together with the stereotype plates of the "Siege of Boston," the "Life and Times of Joseph Warren," and the "Rise of the Republic"; and that the Treasurer be instructed to enter and keep the account of this gift as "The Richard Frothingham Fund," and so to employ the interest of said fund, by accumulation for a time or otherwise, under the direction and at the discretion of the Council as to them shall seem best for the welfare of the Society, and for doing honor to the memory of an associate so highly valued and regretted by us all.

The Resolution was unanimously adopted.

A serial of the Proceedings of the Society, containing those of the meetings from November, 1882, to January, 1883, inclusive, was laid on the table.

Mr. C. F. ADAMS, Jr., of the First Section, read the following paper:—

Our friend and Associate Member, Dr. Samuel A. Green, has recently printed a small pamphlet entitled "Groton in the Witchcraft Times." It is one of several extremely interesting publications on the early history of his native place which the Doctor has brought out, and is only meant for private circulation. He has been kind enough to give a copy to me. Under these circumstances I do not propose to publicly look this gift horse in the mouth to any considerable extent. Indeed, I could not do so with a result otherwise than agreeable to him. His historical, like his physical, shoulders, are, how-

ever, broad enough, and his thoroughness of antiquarian research is sufficiently conceded, to enable him to bear with good nature a little very mild criticism; and so, with his full knowledge and ready assent obtained in advance, I propose to call attention to one marked feature in his pamphlet, which fails to command my respect, and for which, I think, this Society is largely responsible. As a Society, which ought to know better, we have, in my opinion, set a very bad example; and Dr. Green has followed it.

I refer to our practice of reproducing in type, when we print seventeenth and eighteenth century manuscripts, the short-hand abbreviations then so much in use in writing. Dr. Green's pamphlet is, of course, largely made up of extracts from the old records. Accordingly, with infinite trouble to himself and to the printer, he has carefully reproduced the manuscript hieroglyphic &'s and the y^e's and the y^v's and the wⁿ's and the wth's and the w^{ch}'s and the y^{em}'s, and pty for party, and pœured for procured, and ptic: for particular, and pson for person, and frō for from, and re^de for read, and p'rents for parents, and so on to the end of the whole familiar chapter. Now I am quite aware that this affectation, as I must call it, did not originate with, nor has it been peculiar to, the Massachusetts Historical Society. On the contrary, I admit at once that there is what is called the highest authority for it. But I do not propose to enter into what might perhaps be called the bibliography of the practice. It is sufficient for my purpose that we, as a Society, have lent our countenance to it, and given it such a degree of authority as we can confer. It seems to me, therefore, time for some one to place on file here a very decided, though, of course, an entirely respectful protest against the whole thing. To my mind it has been carried altogether too far. To use a social expression now much in vogue, it is not good form; it is more than that, it is very bad form.

What, then, is the idea at the bottom of this practice, which every one will at once admit imposes a heavy additional labor on the editor, with a result at once vexatious to the compositor and disagreeable to the reader? The idea, I take it, is to secure fidelity to the text. We wish to reprint what was written exactly as it stands. Very good! — For the moment I pass over the fact that in so doing we simply out-Herod Herod, and produce a result in print such as was never seen in the years when the manuscript we are printing from was written. I pass this over for the moment, and now suggest that if absolute fidelity of reproduction is the object in view,

we are, in taking the course we do, illogical, behind the times, and inconsistent. We make a great parade of reproducing, and yet we do not reproduce. We flourish in type an imitation, which after all is no imitation, of abbreviations which the older time never used, except in manuscript. If we are so anxious for absolute fidelity, we ought to go a great way further than this. We ought to throw type aside, and, by means of the various photographic processes now in familiar use, bring out exact reproductions of the writings before us.

But it is said that it is not safe to allow any discretion to an editor. The moment he ceases to mechanically reproduce, there is no telling what he may be up to. Very good!—in that case bring in the camera, and trust him not at all. Reproduce exactly. Then at last we shall have, not the editor's abbreviated rendering in type of some wholly dissimilar abbreviations in writing, but the original abbreviations, and every one may decipher them for himself—if he can. And here at last the situation becomes absurd. The abbreviations we so carefully reproduce in type, because no one can be safely trusted to render them into words, are simply rough short-hand,—symbols once used by every one, and then, and now, known by every one to represent certain more common words, or parts of words. Some old writers carried the practice further. Pepys, for instance, wrote his diary wholly in a short-hand of his own. To be consistent, then, and wholly faithful to our text, we ought to print Pepys in type cast to correspond,—just as they did the “Massachusetts Records.” In that shape, though unreadable, it would be an absolutely accurate, and so altogether commendable, reproduction, judged by our standards. But the advocates of exact reproduction at once say, “Oh, that would be absurd. Of course, where the abbreviation cannot be rendered in type, or is uncommon, it must be deciphered.” In other words, where the abbreviations are common to every one, have in them nothing characteristic, or peculiar, either of the time or the individual, there we jealously reproduce them; where, as in the case of Pepys, they are unusual and have an individual significance, they are not reproduced. So we reproduce hieroglyphics just so long as they have no possible significance, and stop reproducing them the moment they may have a significance.

But, so far as fidelity in true reproduction goes, the argument is all the other way,—it is dead against us. Simplicity is a great aid to accuracy. Every experienced editor knows

that each unaccustomed form opens a door through which errors are sure to creep in. Besides, we as a people are not good at this sort of thing, — we are naturally the reverse of imitative. The Chinese would do it much better than we. Yet take the Chinese, and see how even their imitative faculty increases the chance of error. It is well known that if a sailor in China orders a pair of trousers from a native tailor, and sends him an old worn-out garment as a pattern, he will in due time receive a new garment exactly resembling the old, even to the rent in the seat and the patch on each knee. Now it is apparent at once that imitating this complication of rents and patches involves in itself a certain amount of error. It would at least be much easier to make a garment like the original trousers before they were patched. So with our publications. Yet we are notoriously less skilful at exact reproduction than the Chinese; except when, as I have suggested, we call in mechanical processes to assist; and that, I think, we shall all agree would, in the case of Pepys at least, prove altogether too much of a good thing.

But, after all, what does this practice which I have been criticising result in? There is one thing it most emphatically does not result in. It does not result in books which bear even a remote typographical resemblance to the books printed at the times when the manuscripts we are publishing were written. Take those books and look at them. I have one of them in my hand from the library of President J. Q. Adams. He picked it up in Europe about eighty years ago, giving for it probably a few shillings. A precisely similar volume brought in 1879, at the Brinley sale, \$410. In this one cover are three seventeenth-century books, — the "New English Canaan," the "New England's Prospect," and the "Wonder-Working Providence." Each of these bears a different imprint. They were published at distinct times. In this volume I look in vain for "ye" and "yt" and "ys" and all the other abbreviations with which doubtless the manuscript copy from which the books were set up was full, but which the compositor, as a matter of course, disregarded, giving the full words. Yet these volumes are alive with the peculiarities and quaintnesses of the time. The spelling, the use of capitals, the punctuation, all have the seventeenth-century stamp. To the antiquarian, this is pleasant. It is genuine. Our labored reproduction is not genuine. It is, as I have said, an affectation. As antiquaries we have not been content with that amount of antiqueness which belonged to antiquity, but in our zeal we have manufactured a modern antiquity all our

own. In it we revel. From its great altitude we look down with contempt on the editors, proof-readers, and compositors of the past, who did n't know how to follow their own copy. We have changed all that. Nevertheless, I very confidently assert that our imitation of the antique, though it may be an improvement on the real thing, yet bears no resemblance to it. It is a discovery. We have a clear right to a patent on it. But then we ought to confine it to modern authors. It is altogether too bad to inflict it on the old chroniclers. Take Bradford, for instance. His English is unsurpassed for simplicity, purity, and that strength which is so near allied to pathos. As a seventeenth-century writer he deserves to rank with Bunyan and Clarendon. Why have we not put him in the typographical dress which Bunyan and Clarendon wear? Imagine Christian going down into the deep river in a cloud of y^{es} and y^{ts}! Conceive of the noble character of Hampden printed like our "Massachusetts Records," half in short-hand! So far from giving a seventeenth-century flavor or appearance to our edition of the "Plimouth Plantation," the reproducing in it of the manuscript y^{es} and y^{ts} and &'s is a positive annoyance to every one really accustomed to the reading of books which were printed in Bradford's time. I say this with perfect freedom here; which of course I should not do, did I not know that my friend Mr. Deane fully agrees in the opinion. I have long been urging him to bring out a new edition of the book, with which his name should stand always inseparably connected; and I have urged it not only that we may have a more copious annotation, but also because I want to see Bradford's English in a real seventeenth-century dress.

Let us, then, do either the one or the other of two things, — either reproduce the old manuscripts as manuscripts, or print them as books. There is no use in trying to be more ancient than the ancients were themselves, — more Arabian than Arabia. To do otherwise is very much as if we were to reproduce, or try to reproduce, some ancient wine, — the sack, for instance, of Falstaff's day, — and insist upon having in the bottle all the grape-seeds, and skins, and bits of stem and pulp, and then, as we gulped the vile decoction down, we solemnly smacked our lips and tried to make believe we liked it, and really did persuade ourselves that Falstaff drank such stuff as that. He did nothing of the sort. Neither did Bradford or Winthrop ever read in print such things as we with infinite pains now set before ourselves with the names of their contemporaries attached.

Having said thus much, I shall venture to suggest what seem to me a few correct principles of antiquarian editing. I think it is an art, and quite a fine one. The first thing to be considered, however, is, — For whom are you editing? If you are editing Shakespeare or Bunyan in a popular edition, it is one thing; if you are editing a seventeenth-century book for a few students of seventeenth-century literature, it is a wholly different thing. In the first case, you should modernize every thing, — spelling, capitals, punctuation, typography, — leaving only the seventeenth-century words in a modern dress. That is what your reader requires in order to enable him to get at his author. That which gives a distinct added flavor to a scholar, merely distracts the ordinary, average reader's attention and annoys him. Contrary to an opinion I have sometimes heard expressed, I hold, therefore, that Dr. Young was clearly right when he modernized Winslow, Bradford, Dudley, Shepard, and the rest in his "Chronicles of the Pilgrims" and of "Massachusetts." He showed that he knew what he was about. He wanted to popularize the writings of those men, — to bring them directly home to their descendants. He preserved, therefore, only their words. He did as would be done in a popular edition of Shakespeare or Milton or Bunyan. The only mistake he made was in the arbitrary way in which he divided his authors into chapters of his (Young's) "Chronicles."

This is one distinct form of editing. It is the most generally useful form, but it is not that form which is adapted to the most highly educated taste. There is something lost in it. The other form of editing is the editing for the scholarly few, — that editing which is the chief business of this Society, and which includes, more particularly, the materials of history. To this very different rules should, in my opinion, apply; and on this point I do not wish to be misunderstood. In publishing these materials of history it is most desirable to preserve whatever may be in them characteristic not only of the time, but of the individual. Some things are characteristic to the last degree, but we cannot reproduce them, — handwriting, for instance. Spelling and the use of capitals again are characteristic, not only of the time but of the individual, and these I would most carefully preserve. They have an historical value. Let me illustrate what I mean. Captain John Underhill is, as we all know, a notable character in early New England history. We have read of his shortcomings and blubbering penitence. Here is an extract from a letter of his in the Winthrop Papers

(4 Mass. Hist. Coll., vol. vii. p. 178), which shows what I mean:—

HONNORED IN THE LORD,—
 Your silenc onc more admirse me.
 I youse chrischan playnnes. I know
 you loue it. Silenc cannot reduce
 the hart of yourer love, brother: I
 would the rightchous would smite
 me, especchali yourer sife and the
 honored Depoti to whom I also
 dereckt this letter, together with
 yourer honored sife. Jesos Christ
 did wayt: and God his Father did
 dig and telfe bout the barren fig-
 tre, before he would cast it of: I
 would to God you would tender my
 soule so as to youse playnnes to me.
 I wrot you both, but now answer:
 and I here I am dayli abused by
 malischous tongse: John Baker I
 here hath rot to the honored
 depoti, how as I was dronck and
 like to be cild, and both falc. . . .

HONORED IN THE LORD,—
 Your silence once more admires me.
 I use Christian plainness. I know
 you love it. Silence cannot reduce
 the heart of your love, brother: I
 would the righteous would smite
 me, especially yourself and the hon-
 ored Deputy, to whom I also direct
 this letter, together with your hon-
 ored self. Jesus Christ did wait:
 and God, his Father, did dig and
 delve about the barren fig-tree, be-
 fore he would cast it off: I would
 to God you would tender my soul so
 as to use plainness to me. I wrote
 you both, but no answer: and I
 hear I am daily abused by malicious
 tongues: John Baker, I hear, hath
 wrote to the honored deputy, how as
 I was drunk and like to have been
 killed, and both false. . . .

No one can help seeing that the modernizing of this highly characteristic effusion completely emasculates it. In the first column we get a real glimpse of illiterate, canting John Underhill: in the second column he has vanished. In printing these historical documents, therefore, I would carefully preserve, so far as type can preserve, everything in this way characteristic. Short-hand abbreviations were, however, peculiar to no writer in the seventeenth century, nor in print are they characteristic of that time. *Y*^e meant, then as now, simply a printed *the*, and *y*^e meant *that*; and *g*^e meant *and* in their manuscript, as it does in ours. To reproduce this short-hand in type gives a false impression that the abbreviations were peculiar to the persons whose writings we are printing, and were not common to them with others whose writings were published when they lived. Such was not the case.

But there are other works of the past, besides the raw material of history, which we have occasion from time to time to reproduce. I have myself recently been engaged in editing a reprint of the "New English Canaan," which indeed drew my attention to this subject. This is a book of a class. Its whole flavor is found in its antiquity. As a modern production it would be unworthy of notice. It never can be generally read; modernized it would be simply ludicrous. The typography of the past, in which books of this class should

appear, is as distinct and well marked as was its architecture. It can be as correctly imitated.

This is what, in rare editions, should be jealously preserved, — this complexion, as it were, of the period to which the book belongs. It includes spelling and the use of capitals, punctuation, where not an error of the press or misleading, initial letters and those queer scrolls at the beginning and end of chapters, disused letters and figures, and, in short, those many other things much more familiar to our friend, Mr. John Wilson, than to any of us. But let me recur to Bradford again as an example. "The Plimouth Plantation" is not material of history. It is history itself, and history of a very high order; an order quite as high as Clarendon. It is the first of New England classics. It should be edited as such. Of the edition we now have, bearing Mr. Deane's name, no one who has used it can speak, save with the utmost respect. Saving only the vexatious abbreviations, — the *y^e's*, the *w^{ch}'s*, the *wth's* and the *y^t's*, — I would not have it other than it is, so far as Bradford's text is concerned. The notes are admirable so far as they go; but they go just far enough to make the investigator wish that they were twice as numerous, and more than twice as long. In this edition we have Bradford's manuscript reproduced, as nearly as it can be reproduced in type. What we now need is something more than this. We want Bradford in the printed dress of his time and his contemporaries, — the dress of Shakespeare and Milton and Clarendon and Bunyan. In letters and documents, as I have said, strict fidelity to manuscript copy is very well, though even there it can be carried to fanaticism. When, however, it comes to reproducing what may be called the literary remains of our ancestors, I respectfully submit that in the matter of abbreviations and short-hand hieroglyphics at least we should deal with them as their contemporaries were dealt with, and as we deal with ourselves. If we, as many of us do, write *g* for *and*, we do not expect it to be so set down in type. So with them, I hope that at some future time we shall consent to letting them appear in the decent and proper apparel that their neighbors wore when they went into type, and no longer insist upon dragging them before the public in what might not inaptly be called the nightgown and drawers of their manuscript.

Mr. Adams's paper gave rise to a very interesting conversation, in which several members took part.

Dr. EVERETT expressed his absolute and unqualified assent

to Mr. Adams's statement. Illiterate persons in the seventeenth century should have their blunders corrected as well as those in the nineteenth, when they come to press.

Mr. PARKMAN said:—

I must differ from the views of Mr. Adams and Mr. Everett. A document will sometimes tell almost as much by its manner as its matter. In mending its style and orthography, or even its grammar, one may rob it of its characteristic expression till it ceases to mark the individuality of the writer, or the nature of his antecedents and surroundings. I lately read extracts from the diary of John Winslow, in 1755, as given in Haliburton's "Nova Scotia," reduced to correct and decorous English. They told certain facts, but gave no particular impression of the man. Then I read the same passages in the original manuscript; and here I found Winslow himself, a distinct and living personality. It is the same with passages from the letters of Governor Dinwiddie, as printed in the notes to the writings of Washington and as written in his own letter-book. The former are good English without character; the latter are bad English with a great deal of character. The blunders themselves have meaning; for the writer was a blunderer, and should appear as such, if he is to appear truly. Innumerable examples of the same sort might be given. I speak, of course, of documents printed for the use of historical students, and not for the general reader.

Mr. Adams and Mr. Everett would adopt the middle course of partially correcting the style of the old writer, so as to make him appear as it is presumed he would have appeared if he had put his own words into print. This is trusting a great deal to the judgment of an editor. Not all editors have judgment, nor do they all have the necessary knowledge and training, nor are they all free from crotchets and prejudice. The old writer himself, with all his faults, will be the safer guide. The modern editor, in trying to improve him, may throw false lights on his testimony or rob it of true ones.

Mr. DEANE said:—

I agree substantially with what Mr. Adams has said, in condemning our methods of reproducing in type the signs and abbreviated words used by writers in manuscript two or three hundred years ago; and I should probably go farther than he has gone in claiming for an editor the exercise of a more radical power in adapting such material to the use of modern

readers. Yet the subject is not without its embarrassments. He has referred for illustration to Bradford's History, the copy of which was made in England. I directed that an exact transcript of that manuscript should be made, being very desirous to secure a correct text. On receiving it I found that it not only abounded in abbreviated words, but that many words, as spelled out by the writer, were spelled quite differently from any examples to be found in printing-offices in England in Bradford's time. Bradford had a spelling of his own. To words of a Latin origin, that came into our language through the French, he would give a French termination; but his peculiarities were not confined to words such as these. If I had attempted to spell out Bradford's abbreviations I might have been at a loss in some instances, though I apprehend not many, to know how to spell them, that is to say, to know how Bradford would have spelled them. In some manuscripts the difficulty here would be serious, as it involves the question how to deal with the writings of ignorant and illiterate persons.

I had some thoughts of putting Bradford into a modern dress as Mr. Savage had done with Winthrop, and I sometimes wish I had done so, as these signs and abbreviations, united to Bradford's various orthography, have become very offensive to my taste. But other considerations then prevailed with me, and the manuscript was wholly reproduced as nearly as modern type, some thirty years ago, would do it. The only liberties I took with the text were in punctuation and capitalization, as stated in the preface. The copyist had not preserved the characteristics of the original in the use of the u's and v's.

But Mr. Adams is not quite correct in supposing that such abbreviations as he speaks of were not represented in type in books of Bradford's time. I have volumes printed both before and after Bradford's emigration to Holland, some in black-letter and some in Roman type, where these abbreviated words, marked with circumflexes and dashes, abound, and where the y^t^s , y^{e^s} , and y^{m^s} are found on nearly every page.

There would seem to be no other way to treat old manuscripts but to print them *literatim*, as manuscript, or to put them into modern orthography. This practically differs but little from the spelling of the best printing-offices of two hundred years ago, but it has the great advantage of being more uniform. The spelling of the printing-offices of Bradford's time was not uniform; the same word would sometimes be spelled in different ways on the same page. I admit that

the y^{ts}, &c., might have been abolished without any more radical change, to advantage, and without seriously infringing upon the rule here laid down.

Mr. Adams would retain the spelling of Bradford except as to his abbreviations, and yet he would print him as Clarendon and Bunyan are printed, which would involve a change in the spelling of words in nearly every line of Bradford's History.

There can of course be no difference of opinion as to the duty of an editor to retain the language, that is, the words, of a writer, however awkward the form may be in which they are preserved.

Dr. GREEN also made some observations on the subject, in which he took substantially the same view as Mr. Parkman. He said that the practice of the Society was the same as that of the Camden and Hakluyt Societies of London, and of the Government of Great Britain.

The PRESIDENT, in presenting a pamphlet to the Society, said:—

Mr. G. D. Scull, now residing in England, and whose memoir of the young Captain Evelyn is well remembered, has sent me for our Library a privately printed account of "Dorothea Scott, otherwise Gotherson and Hoghen," who was one of the victims, as he says in his preface, "of that most unscrupulous and plotting adventurer, Colonel John Scott." And in his letter to me, Mr. Scull says that he has written for publication, by the New York Historical Society next year, "The Life and Adventures of the Arch-scoundrel John Scott, who made and marred a little of the early Colonial History of America,—notably the Atherton Company in Rhode Island."

I observe in the Dorothea Scott pamphlet, which I now lay on the table, a letter of Katharine Scott to the second Governor Winthrop, which Mr. Scull must have found in one of our volumes of Winthrop Papers. Katharine was a sister of Mrs. Hutchinson, and the original of this letter is among my own family manuscripts. Colonel John Scott was the subject of elaborate dealing by our associate, the late Colonel Aspinwall, in connection with what is called the Narragansett Patent. His paper will be found in the Proceedings of June, 1862,* and exhibits a mingled romance and rascality in Scott's career, which might well entitle him to such a memoir

as we have lately had of Sir Christopher Gardiner. I find a few letters or copies of letters of Scott's among my unpublished Winthrop papers, but I am not sure that they add any thing to what Colonel Aspinwall's paper contains. Dr. Deane, to whom the Narragansett Patent and the Atherton Company and the notorious Colonel John Scott are familiar themes, shall examine them at his leisure and pleasure.

There is also a long account of Scott in a note of Dr. Palfrey's second volume of the "History of New England."*

Mr. WINSOR, referring to the paper of Mr. R. C. Winthrop, Jr., on early portrait-painters in Boston, read at the last meeting,† laid on the table a heliotype, somewhat reduced, of an india-ink drawing, subscribed THE REV'D DR. COTTON MATHER, ‡ SARAH MOORHEAD, which he had found since the last meeting, in the College Library at Cambridge. It was laid away among some old maps, with some of Pelham's prints of the Boston ministers, and other engravings, and there is no record of its history. Mr. Sibley, the former librarian, has no recollection of ever having seen it. The drawing is evidently contemporary work, and the "limning" is not bad, showing a hand equal to a bold and somewhat vigorous sketch, of which we may yet find other traces. There is in the rooms of the Antiquarian Society at Worcester an oil-painting, supposed to be the work of Pelham, and a mezzotint engraving by Pelham is marked as following a picture painted from life. This engraving resembles the painting at Worcester, and evidently follows it. A like resemblance belongs to this drawing, but the features are stronger in the drawing than they are in the engraving. The framework of the engraving is different from that which surrounds the drawing. It is not unlikely that the drawing was made from the painting to guide Pelham in engraving the plate, which represents Mather at the age of sixty-five in 1727. The Rev. Mr. Moorhead, the first minister of the Federal Street Meeting-house, is said to have married an English lady, named Sarah, not long before this date; and it is possible that this Sarah Moorhead was the maker of this drawing.

Mr. DEANE spoke of having communicated to the Society several years ago a copy of the last will of Captain John Smith, of Virginia and New England memory, which had been sent to him from London by Mr. Henry Adams, and

* Page 564. — Eds.† *Ante*, p. 113. — Eds.

was printed in the Society's Proceedings for January, 1867;* also, that a brief extract from the will of John Smith's father, George Smith, of Willoughby, co. Lincoln, was printed in a note at the same place. Mr. Deane now communicated a copy of the will of George Smith, in full, sent to him by Mr. Alexander Brown, of Nelson County, Virginia, recently procured from the District Registry at Lincoln, dated 30 March, 1596, and proved 2 April, the same year, with liberty to publish it if desired. It was an interesting document from its antiquity, aside from its association with the more famous son who is mentioned in it as "mine eldest son." It would be seen that George Smith was a tenant of Lord Willoughby, and that his "ferme," which he bequeaths to his wife during her widowhood, was held "by coppie of Court scrowle," which was an estate known as "copyhold." "Copyhold tenures, as Sir Edward Coke observes, although very meanly descended, yet come of an ancient house. . . . Copyholders are in truth no other but villeins, who, by a long series of immemorial encroachments on the lord, have at last established a customary right to those estates, which before were held absolutely at the lord's will." (2 Bl. 94, 95.)

Will of George Smith.

In the name of God. Amen. In the thyrttyth day of Marche A thowsand five hundreth & ninety six I George Smith of Willoughbie juxta Alford on Marisco in the Countie of Lincolne beinge of good & perfect memorie I thank God for it thoughe in bodie weake & payned doe ordeyne & make this my last Will & Testamentt in manner & forme followinge Fyrst I bequeathe my Soule into the mercifull hands of thalmightie God in the mediation of Jesus Chryst myne alone & all sufficientt Savio: & my bodie to be burred within Willoughbie Churche *Itm* I give to Lincoln Minster vi^d *Itm* to y^e poore of y^e foresaide Willoughbie iii^s iii^d I geve to the Right Honorable my Lord Willoughbie under whome I have many yeares lived as his poor tennant as a token of my dewtifull good will the best of my two yeare old Colte *Itm* I give & bequeathe unto Alice my Wife y^e Ferme w^{ch} I now dwell on w^{ch} I houlde by Coppie of Court scrowle as the graunt of y^e Right Honorable my aforesaide good Lord duringe her widdow hoode according to y^e custome of his Lordeshippe manner of Willoughbie & if it shall please God y^t my saide Wyfe doe marry agayne & take a second husband then my will is y^t my saide ferme shall come to John Smyth my eldest sonne whome I chardge & comand to honoure & love my foresaide good Lord Willoughbie dureinge his lyfe *Itm* [I] geve to Alice Smyth my Wife tenne pounds of good & lawfull currant mony

of England to be paide unto her att ye quarter of a yeares end next after my deathe *Itm* I will & bequeath unto ye saide Alice my Wyfe a bedsteade in y^e first chamb wth a fether bedd A Coveringe A paire of Lynne sheets one blanchett a bowlster wth pillow & pillow boarde *Itm* I geve to Alice Smyth my daughter tenn pounde of good & lawfull current monies of England wth a bedsteade in the parlor & a fether bedd a coveringe & a blanchett A paire of lynne sheets & a paire of hempen sheets wth boulster pillow & pillow board *Itm* I geve to the said Alice my daughter halfe of all my peuter & brasse And if ye said Alice my daughter doe dye before y^e age of eightene yeares I will that all her parte and portōn as well of money as of other things be equally devided betweene myne Executors *Itm* I geve & bequeathe to Rob^t Smyth my kynsman ffourty shillings of good & lawfull current money of England to be given him wthin one half yeare next after my death *Itm* I geve to John Smyth mine eldest sonne & to ye heires of his bodie lawfully begotten Seaven acres of pasture lyeinge w^hin y^e territorie of Charleton Magne *Itm* I geve to Francis Smyth my younger sonne & to the heires of his bodie lawfully begotten my two tenements & one little Close in a certeyn streete in Louthe called Westgate And if y^e saide Francis dye w^hout hyers of his bodie lawfully begotten I will that y^e saide tenements & close remaine to my saide sonne John Smyth and his hyers of his bodie lawfully begotten All the rest of my goods nott yett given nor bequeathed as well moveable as unmoveable my debts paied & my bodie honestly brought to y^e grounde I will shall equally be devided betwixt my saide two sonnes John Smyth & Francis Smith whome I make the Executors of this my last Will & Testament and I hartely & earnestly entreate my good frends George Mettham to be y^e sup̄visor of this my last Will & Testm̄t to whome I geve in consideration of his paynes x^s Witnesses to this last Will & testam^t — Thomas Scarboroughe and Bartholomew Lawrence.

Proved at Lincoln on the twenty second day of April 1596 by George Metham the Sup̄visor named in the Will.*

Mr. DEANE also presented to the Cabinet of the Society, in the name of Mr. Charles W. Folsom, of Cambridge, a helio-type copy of an engraved portrait of Washington, inscribed "B. Blyth del." and "J. Norman, sculp"; also, "Taken from an original picture in possession of his Ex^{cy} Gov^t Hancock. Published by John Coles, Boston, March 26th, 1782." The original engraving, from which the heliotype is taken, belongs to the family of Mr. Folsom, or more properly to his mother, and came to her from her grandfather, Mr. McKean, of Boston. It is believed to be unique.

* This office copy was "extracted from the District Registry attached to the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice at Lincoln," and is here printed according to the original orthography. — EDS.

Mr. ABBOTT LAWRENCE, in behalf of the proprietors of the Brattle Street Church, deposited with the Society the well-known cannon-ball which was formerly embedded in the wall of the old church edifice in Brattle Street, and also the Bibles and hymn-books used in the pulpit of that ancient New England parish, the custody of which the Society accepted.

The business of the Annual Meeting was then taken up. The reports of the Council, prepared by Mr. Lodge, of the Librarian, Cabinet-keeper, and Treasurer, were presented and accepted. The Treasurer's report, with that of the Auditing Committee attached, was printed. These reports are as follows:—

Report of the Council.

The reports of the Treasurer and of the other officers show that the Society continues to be prosperous. The debt is diminishing, there is a consequent increase of our resources, and the Library is growing and becoming constantly more valuable. The unusual number of eleven deaths among our immediate members, which made such a sad feature in the Council's report for the year 1881, has not been repeated. We have lost during the past year four Resident Members: Ralph Waldo Emerson, one of the most distinguished names in American literature, famous and admired on both sides of the Atlantic; Dr. Chandler Robbins, a scholar and a student of our local history, for seven years our Recording and for thirteen years our Corresponding Secretary; and Dr. Paul A. Chadbourne, ex-president of Williams College, and Mr. Nathaniel Thayer, whose deaths were announced at the last meeting. Two of our Honorary Members have died within the year,—the Hon. George P. Marsh and Frederic de Peyster; and from our list of Corresponding Members we have lost Colonel Joseph L. Chester, George Washington Greene, and the Rev. John Richard Green, the brilliant historian of the "English People," cut off in the midst of his labors and before he had passed his forty-fifth year. Six Resident Members have been elected during the year: Clement Hugh Hill, Admiral George H. Preble, Frederick W. Putnam, James M. Bugbee, John D. Washburn, and Professor Egbert C. Smyth. Professor James Bryce, of London, the Rev. Charles R. Weld and Mr. Herbert B. Adams, of Baltimore, and Signor Cornelio Desimoni, of Genoa, have been added to the roll of Corresponding Members; while Mr. W. E. H. Lecky, the eminent

English historian, has been chosen an Honorary Member of the Society. The Hon. G. V. Fox resigned his resident membership and has since been elected a Corresponding Member. Two vacancies now exist in our list of Resident Members.

During a large part of the year we had to regret the absence of our President, whose place was so well and so acceptably filled by our Vice-President, Dr. Ellis. Mr. Winthrop returned in November last, bringing with him a most interesting letter from John Winthrop, discovered among the Kimbolton manuscripts, and with a fund of pleasant reminiscences, some of which have fortunately found an appropriate place in our Proceedings.

The Society has published during the year another volume of Winthrop Papers, making the eighth volume in the fifth series of the Collections, and the nineteenth volume of Proceedings.

The members of the Society have not been idle in their individual capacity. During the year have appeared: "The Red Man and the White Man in North America," a large and important work, by Dr. Ellis; a careful and valuable history of Hardwick, by Dr. Paige; an interesting collection of "Epitaphs in Old Bridgewater," a labor of love which we owe to Mr. Williams Latham; the Carlyle and Emerson correspondence, excellently edited by Mr. Norton; the "Life of Thomas Jefferson," a strong, spirited, and suggestive study, the last contribution of Mr. Morse to the "American Statesman" series, of which he is the editor; an interesting chapter in the history of Groton in the witchcraft times, by Dr. Green; a very picturesque account of a typical New England career in the address on Thomas Crane, delivered at Quincy by Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr.; a valuable comparative study of the eloquence of Daniel Webster, by Judge Chamberlain; and a careful article on Massachusetts for the "Encyclopædia Britannica," by our Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Winsor. This list indicates an active and productive interest in our history among our members, and promises a future of continued usefulness to the Society.

It is with great regret that we announce the resignation of our Recording Secretary, Mr. Dexter, on account of ill-health. He carries with him the gratitude of the Society for his valuable services, their sympathy for the cause of his withdrawal, and their best wishes for his speedy and permanent recovery.

In conclusion, the Executive Committee of the Council

have only to congratulate the Society on its prosperity and its prospects, and upon the generous gift just received from the widow of our valued associate, Richard Frothingham.

H. C. LODGE, *Chairman*.

Report of the Librarian.

During the year there have been added to the Library: —

Books	506
Pamphlets	1,912
Unbound volumes of newspapers	10
Broadsides	25
Maps	11
Volumes of manuscripts	10
<hr/>	
In all	2,474

Of the books added, 428 have been given, 68 have been bought, and 10 obtained by exchange. Of the pamphlets added, 1,839 have been given, 59 have been bought, and 14 procured by exchange.

The Library now contains, it is estimated, about 28,286 volumes; including files of bound newspapers, the bound manuscripts, and the Dowse collection. The number of pamphlets is about 61,500.

Mr. Amos A. Lawrence has given 24 volumes and 9 pamphlets relating to the Great Rebellion.

There have been bought, with the income of the Savage Fund, 67 volumes and 59 pamphlets.

During the year there have been taken from the Library 104 volumes and 10 pamphlets, all of which have been returned.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL A. GREEN, *Librarian*.

Boston, April 12, 1883.

Report of the Cabinet-keeper.

During the past year there have been 18 donations to the Cabinet, most of which were noted at the time of presentation. Among these may be especially mentioned 7 volumes of autographs, — the gift of the late Mrs. Grenville T. Winthrop, — and a copy of Stuart's portrait of General David

Cobb, by Harding, deposited here in 1854, and in January last presented to the Society by Robert T. Paine, Esq., of Brookline.

We have to-day also the historical cannon-ball for so many years embedded in the western wall of the Brattle Street Church, now deposited in the Cabinet by that Society; also the old Bibles and hymn-books used by the pastor.

There will hereafter be missed from our collection of paintings the Winslow portraits, deposited here more than fifty years ago, and which were reclaimed by the Winslow heirs, and restored to them in October last. They are seven in number, including the Governors Edward and Josiah Winslow. These now hang in Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth. With the portraits were also restored the Winslow arms, and the sword of General John Winslow. Before surrendering these, permission was asked and granted for a copy of the portrait of Governor Edward Winslow, and a faithful copy was made by Mr. Edgar Parker, of Boston, which now hangs over the door of entrance to these rooms.

Early in the summer, application was made by the Bostonian Society for a temporary loan of the portraits of the Provincial governors, the speaker's desk, the Indian vane, and the painting of the Old State House, for the adornment of their rooms at the time of their formal opening. These were returned uninjured in September.

During the summer, the portraits of Dr. Chauncy, Governor Strong, Governor Endicott, Major Robert Pike, Benjamin Pollard, and that of Christopher Columbus were carefully cleansed and repaired by Mr. D. D. Sinclair.

A new mahogany case has been procured for the Cabinet, which will contain the coins and most of the engravings belonging to it.

The Catalogue of the Cabinet, begun two years ago, is not yet finished. The first portion, however, comprising the paintings, is to-day upon the table. Of such a remarkable medley of articles,—the accumulation of nearly a hundred years,—a correct and properly arranged catalogue necessarily involves much time and labor, but it is hoped, when completed, will not be without value, if only as a table of reference.

All which is respectfully submitted,

F. E. OLIVER, *Cabinet-keeper.*

April 12, 1883.

Report of the Treasurer.

In compliance with the requirements of the By-laws, Chapter VII., Article 1, the Treasurer respectfully submits his Annual Report made up to March 31, 1883.

During the year the Society has received two important gifts. On the 13th of October the sum of three thousand dollars in cash was paid over to the Treasurer, under the will of the late William Winthrop, for many years a Corresponding Member. This bequest was specially intended as a binding fund, and, in accordance with a vote passed at the November meeting, it will be known as the **WILLIAM WINTHROP FUND**. The principal has been temporarily invested in the building; and interest at the rate of six per cent per annum will be credited to the income account.

A few months later the widow of our late valued associate, the Hon. Richard Frothingham, intimated her intention of making a substantial gift to the Society; and on the 23d of March the Treasurer received a certificate of stock in the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company, of Chicago, of the market value of about three thousand dollars, and a delivery of the stereotype plates of "The Siege of Boston," "The Life of Joseph Warren," and "The Rise of the Republic." No conditions accompany this generous gift; but the Treasurer respectfully recommends that the sum of three thousand dollars be set apart as a permanent fund, to be called, in recognition of Mr. Frothingham's long and valuable services, the **RICHARD FROTHINGHAM FUND**, and that the income only be appropriated from time to time by the Council to such uses as shall in their judgment best promote the objects for which the Society was founded.

The other funds held by the Treasurer are the following:—

I. **THE APPLETON FUND**, which was created Nov. 18, 1854, by the gift to the Society, from the executors of the will of the late Samuel Appleton, of stocks of the appraised value of ten thousand dollars. These stocks were subsequently sold for \$12,203, at which sum the fund now stands. Interest, at the rate of six per cent per annum, is computed on that amount, and is chargeable on the real estate. The income is applicable to "the procuring, preserving, preparation, and publication of historical papers." The unexpended balance of income now on hand, and the income for the ensuing year will be available toward the publication of the Pickering Papers.

II. **THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL TRUST-FUND**, which now stands, with the accumulated income, at \$10,000.

This fund originated in a gift of two thousand dollars from the late Hon. David Sears, presented Oct. 15, 1855, and accepted by the Society, Nov. 8, 1855. On Dec. 26, 1866, it was increased by a gift of five hundred dollars from Mr. Sears, and another of the same amount from our late associate, Mr. Nathaniel Thayer. The income can be appropriated only in accordance with the directions in Mr. Sears's declaration of trust in the printed Proceedings for November, 1855. Interest, at the rate of six per cent per annum, is chargeable on the real estate of the Society. The balance of income which was not added to the principal of the fund has been appropriated toward the publication of the Trumbull Papers.

III. THE DOWSE FUND, which was given to the Society by the executors of the will of the late Thomas Dowse, April 9, 1857, for the "safe keeping" of the Dowse Library. It amounts to \$10,000, and is a charge on the real estate.

IV. THE PEABODY FUND, which was presented by the late George Peabody, in a letter dated Jan. 1, 1867, and now amounting to \$22,123. It is invested in the seven per cent bonds of the Boston and Albany Railroad Co., and a deposit in the Suffolk Savings Bank; and the income is only available for the publication and illustration of the Society's Proceedings and Memoirs, and for the preservation of the Society's Historical Portraits.

V. THE SAVAGE FUND, which was a bequest from the late Hon. James Savage, received in June, 1873, and now standing on the books at the sum of \$5,295. It is invested in the bonds of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Co., and in the stock of the Boston Gas-Light Co. The income is to be used for the increase of the Society's Library.

VI. THE ERASTUS B. BIGELOW FUND, which was given in February, 1881, by Mrs. Helen Bigelow Merriman, in recognition of her father's interest in the work of the Society. The original sum was one thousand dollars; but the interest up to this date having been added to the principal, it now stands at \$1,132.61. There is no restriction as to the use to be made of this fund.

VII. THE GENERAL FUND, which now amounts to \$3,550, and represents a legacy of two thousand dollars from the late Henry Harris, received in July, 1867, a legacy of one thousand dollars from the late George Bemis, received in March, 1879, three commutation fees of one hundred and fifty dollars each, and a gift of one hundred dollars from our late distinguished associate, Ralph Waldo Emerson. It is invested in a bond of the Quincy and Palmyra Railroad Co.,

for one thousand dollars, and a bond of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Co., also for one thousand dollars. Fifteen hundred and fifty dollars have been paid from it toward the reduction of the mortgage debt; and this sum is an incumbrance on the real estate of the Society.

The following abstracts and the trial balance show the present condition of the several accounts:—

CASH ACCOUNT.

		DEBITS.	
1882.			
March 31.	To balance on hand		\$703.02
1883.			
March 31.	To receipts as follows:—		
	General Account	11,887.72	
	Income of Peabody Fund	1,470.00	
	Income of Savage Fund	350.00	
	Interest, Sinking Fund	29.09	
	William Winthrop Fund	3,000.00	
			<u>\$17,439.83</u>
March 31	To balance brought down		\$1,589.44
		CREDITS.	
1883.			
March 31.	By payments as follows:—		
	Reduction of mortgage debt	\$8,000.00	
	Income of Peabody Fund	1,169.93	
	Income of Savage Fund	299.59	
	Income of Appleton Fund	179.10	
	General Account	6,201.77	
	By balance on hand	1,589.44	
			<u>\$17,439.83</u>

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

		DEBITS.	
1883.			
March 31.	To sundry payments:—		
	J. A. Henshaw, salary	\$1,200.00	
	J. H. Tuttle, salary	1,075.00	
	Interest on mortgage	1,905.00	
	Part of cost of Sewall Papers, Vol. III.	899.61	
	Printing, stationery, and postage	204.93	
	Fuel and light	198.65	
	Binding	23.32	
	Care of fire, &c.	353.67	
	Miscellaneous expenses and repairs	341.59	
	Income of Appleton Fund	732.18	
	Income of Massachusetts Historical Trust-Fund	574.97	
	Income of Dowse Fund	600.00	
	Income of E. B. Bigelow Fund	64.11	
	Sinking Fund	2,000.00	
	To balance to new account	5,674.35	
			<u>\$15,847.38</u>

CREDITS.	
1882.	
March 31.	By balance on hand \$3,359.66
1883.	
March 31.	By sundry receipts:—
	Rent of Building 9,000.00
	Income of General Fund 160.00
	Interest 75.86
	Income of Dows Fund 600.00
	Admission Fees 175.00
	Assessments 960.00
	Sales of publications, &c. 1,516.86
	<u>\$15,847.38</u>
March 31.	By balance brought down \$5,674.35

Income of Appleton Fund.

DEBITS.	
1882.	
March 31.	To balance against the account \$280.44
1883.	
March 31.	„ copying Pickering Manuscripts 179.10
	„ balance carried forward 272.64
	<u>\$732.18</u>

CREDITS.	
1883.	
March 31.	By one year's interest on \$12,203 principal \$732.18
March 31.	By balance brought down \$272.64

Income of Massachusetts Historical Trust-Fund.

DEBITS.	
1882.	
Oct. 1.	To amount carried to Mass. Historical Trust-Fund . . . \$7,000.00
1883.	
March 31.	„ balance carried forward 157.87
	<u>\$7,157.87</u>

CREDITS.	
1882.	
March 31.	By amount brought forward \$6,582.90
Sept. 1.	„ one year's interest on \$3,000 principal 180.00
	„ one year's interest on accrued interest 394.97
	<u>\$7,157.87</u>

1883.	
March 31.	By balance brought down \$157.87

Income of Dows Fund.

DEBITS.	
1883.	
March 31.	To amount placed to credit of General Account \$600.00

CREDITS.	
1883.	
March 31.	By one year's interest on \$10,000 principal \$600.00

Income of Peabody Fund.

DEBITS.

1882.		
March 31.	To balance brought forward	\$328.22
1883.		
March 31.	„ amount paid for printing, binding, preservation of historical portraits, &c.	1,169.93
		<u>\$1,498.15</u>
March 31.	To balance brought down	\$28.15

CREDITS.

1883.		
March 31.	By one year's interest on railroad bonds	\$1,470.00
	„ balance to new account	28.15
		<u>\$1,498.15</u>

Income of Savage Fund.

DEBITS.

1882.		
March 31.	To balance brought forward	\$99.38
1883.		
March 31.	To amount paid for books	299.59
		<u>\$398.97</u>
March 31.	To balance brought down	\$48.97

CREDITS.

1883.		
March 31.	By dividends on gas stock	\$50.00
	„ interest on railroad bonds	300.00
	„ balance to new account	48.97
		<u>\$398.97</u>

Sinking Fund.

DEBITS.

1883.		
Jan. 17.	To amount applied to reduction of mortgage	\$2,029.09

CREDITS.

1882.		
Oct. 1.	By amount transferred from the General Account	\$2,000.00
1883.		
Jan. 17.	„ „ interest received	29.09
		<u>\$2,029.09</u>

TRIAL BALANCE.

DEBITS.

Cash	\$1,589.44
Real Estate	103,280.19
Investments	46,538.91
Income of Savage Fund	48.97
Income of Peabody Fund	28.15
	<u>\$151,485.66</u>

CREDITS.

Notes Payable	\$25,000.00
Building Account	53,077.19
Appleton Fund	12,203.00
Dowse Fund	10,000.00
Massachusetts Historical Trust-Fund	10,000.00
Peabody Fund	22,123.00
Savage Fund	5,295.00
Erastus B. Bigelow Fund	1,132.61
William Winthrop Fund	3,000.00
General Fund	3,550.00
Income of Massachusetts Historical Trust-Fund	157.87
Income of Appleton Fund	272.64
General Account	5,674.35
	<u>\$151,485.66</u>

The real estate is subject to the following incumbrances, — the balance of the mortgage note (\$25,000), the principal of the Appleton Fund (\$12,203), of the Massachusetts Historical Trust-Fund (\$10,000), of the Dowse Fund (\$10,000), of the Erastus B. Bigelow Fund (\$1,132.61), and of the William Winthrop Fund (\$3,000) and a part of the principal of the General Fund (\$1,550), making in the aggregate, \$62,885.61, against \$67,404.40 last year.

CHARLES C. SMITH,

Treasurer.

Boston, March 31, 1883.

Report of the Auditing Committee.

The undersigned, a Committee appointed to examine the accounts of the Treasurer of the Massachusetts Historical Society, as made up to March 31, 1883, have attended to their duty, and report that they find them correctly kept and properly vouched; that the securities held by him for the several funds correspond with the statements in his Annual

Report; that the balance of cash on hand is satisfactorily accounted for; and that the Trial Balance is accurately taken from the Ledger.

SAMUEL C. COBB, }
ABBOTT LAWRENCE, } *Committee.*

Boston, April 9, 1883.

Mr. LODGE, from the Committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, reported the following list, which, on a ballot, was unanimously elected:—

President.

HON. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, LL.D. BOSTON.

Vice-Presidents.

REV. GEORGE E. ELLIS, D.D. BOSTON.

CHARLES DEANE, LL.D. CAMBRIDGE.

Recording Secretary.

REV. EDWARD J. YOUNG, A.M. CAMBRIDGE.

Corresponding Secretary.

JUSTIN WINSOR, A.B. CAMBRIDGE.

Treasurer.

CHARLES C. SMITH, Esq. BOSTON.

Librarian.

HON. SAMUEL A. GREEN, M.D. BOSTON.

Cabinet-keeper.

FITCH EDWARD OLIVER, M.D. BOSTON.

Executive Committee of the Council.

HENRY W. HAYNES, A.M. BOSTON.
CHARLES F. ADAMS, JR., A.B. QUINCY.
J. ELLIOT CABOT, LL.B. BROOKLINE.
JOHN T. MORSE, JR., A.B. BEVERLY.
CLEMENT HUGH HILL, A.M. BOSTON.

On motion of Mr. Lodge,

Voted, That the best thanks of the Society be given to Mr. Dexter and Mr. Hill for their valuable services in the office of Recording Secretary.

On motion of Judge Chamberlain, the thanks of the Society were voted to Messrs. Lodge and Brooks, the retiring members of the Executive Committee.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the appointment of a Committee on Publication of the Proceedings was postponed till the next meeting.